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Shah battles illness, but 'holds his own'

CAIRO, July 6 (R) — The deposed Shah of Iran was today "holding his own" as he battled against serious illness in Cairo's Maadi military hospital, his spokesman said. But the spokesman, Mr. Robert Armao, declined to say whether the 60-year-old ex-monarch was fighting for his life. He said the high fever which has afflicted the Shah for several days was "moving up and down," and his condition showed that he was "holding his own." The government-owned Al-Ahram newspaper reported today that the Shah's condition was extremely delicate and said he was slipping into periodic comas. Al-Ahram said the Shah's relapse set in last Wednesday. It reported he had lost a lot of weight and undergone a complete blood transfusion. Doctors were concerned about internal poisoning and had occasionally applied cold poultices to bring his fever down, the newspaper added.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

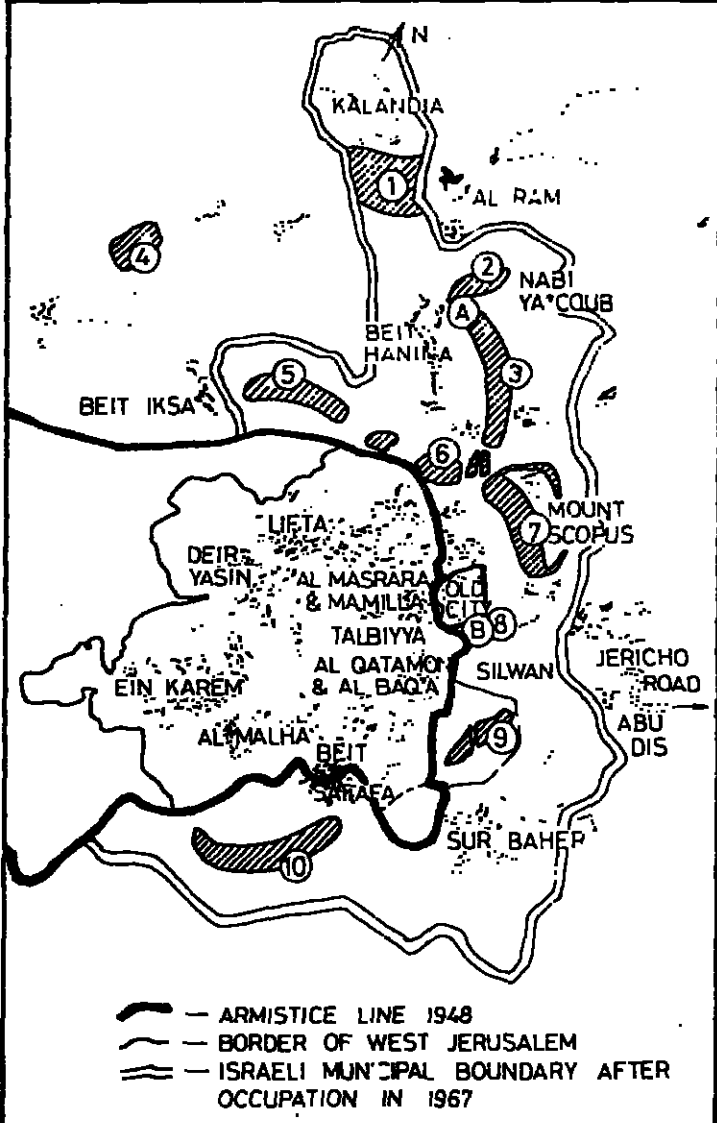
Britania finally abolishes slavery

KHOTT, Mauritania, July 6 (R) — Slavery has been abolished in Mauritania, according to a communiqué issued by the permanent committee of the ruling Military Committee for National Salvation. The committee, whose president is Lt. Col. Mohamed Khouna Ould Sidya Ould Cheikh, arrived at his decision after "wide consultation among the nation's jurists" on the question of the abolition of slavery which is considered by the regime to be anachronistic. A communiqué said yesterday. It announced the formation of a commission composed of jurists, economists and administrators to study cases of compensation to former slave owners, taking into account that the state would have to bear the costs. Meanwhile, a special criminal court set up recently to apply Islamic law has sentenced two people to death and sentenced two others to have their hands cut off.

Israel to build large new settlement in Jerusalem

Jerusalem on land it occupied in 1967, West Jerusalem municipal sources said today.

Municipal spokesman Rafi Devara claimed today that the plan was not political. "As far as we are concerned, the city is one. East Jerusalem is inside the municipal boundaries. We do not decide on expropriations. That is the government's job. We have merely put forward a picture of the city as we would like to see it in 25 years," he said. Mr. Devara said the plan was the first comprehensive blueprint for the city since 1955. The previous plan dealt only with the western, Jewish sector of the city. The plan envisages adding 250,000 Jews to the city, bringing its population to 650,000. The new Jewish neighbourhood will join two existing suburbs of Nabi Yacoub and French Hill. The new suburb will be the biggest yet. Israel has already built six suburbs on land it occupied in 1967. Their combined population has been estimated by the authorities at 36,000. Though Israel declared the city united in 1967, no foreign government has recognised the annexation. The United States has severely criticised Israel recently for its moves to tighten its grip on the city. Israeli ministers today criticised the United States for its abstention in last week's Security Council debate which rebuked Israeli moves in occupied Jerusalem, a cabinet spokesman said. The ministers were disappointed that the U.S. did not veto the council resolution calling on Israel to stop any action that could change the status of the holy city, cabinet sources said. No new decision concerning Jerusalem was adopted during the weekly cabinet session today but the spokesman reiterated Israel's view that the entire city of Jerusalem should forever remain the capital of the Zionist state.

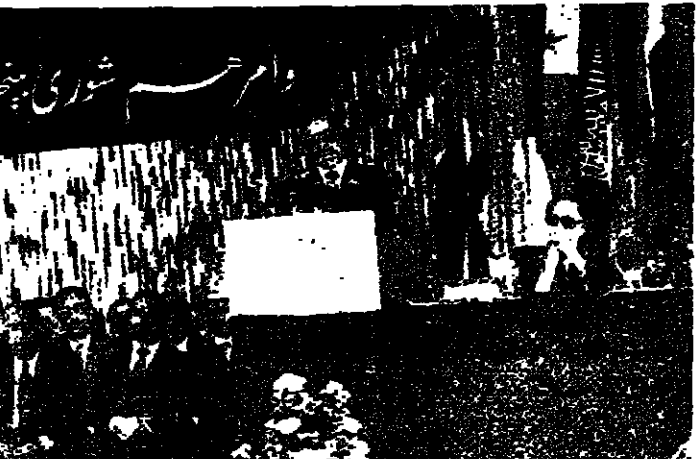


Jerusalem map showing the virtual complete encirclement of Arab areas by new Jewish settlements built since the 1967 war: 1. Atarot Industrial Park, 2. Nabi Ya'qoub, 3. Nabi Ya'qoub South, 4. Givon, 5. Ramot, 6. French Hill, Ramot Eshkol, etc., 7. Mount Scopus, 8. Jewish and Moghrabi quarters, 9. East Talpote and 10. Gilo. (Jordan Times map by Sara O'Neill)

Hussein urges Arabs to 'reverse backwardness'

AMMAN, July 6 — His Majesty King Hussein opened the extraordinary session of the Arab Economic and Social Council here today saying it is time for the Arab Nation to reverse its "remarkable backwardness" and agree on a plan for unified Arab economic and social development.

The King was addressing the economic and foreign ministers of the 21-member Arab League which called for the meeting to prepare the agenda of the upcoming Arab summit to be held here in November. The league members represented at the council are: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Egypt was not invited. Its membership in the Arab League was suspended after it signed a bilateral peace treaty with Israel. In his speech, King Hussein said Arab social, economic and technological backwardness are "features of weakness which are in contrast to the nation's ambitions." He urged cooperation by the delegates to "overcome all sideline discords" and carefully review "ambitious plans which could translate the hopes of the nation over the next two decades." The council is expected to review wide ranging economic plans for coordinated Arab development, including a plan by Saudi Arabia to raise the economic levels of less developed Arab countries in a bid to free them from foreign dependence, economic sources told the Jordan Times. Iraq is also expected to present a multi-point working paper calling for a \$10 billion to \$15 billion economic fund for development of all Arab countries during the decade of 1980, diplomatic sources told foreign correspondents today. Iraq suggests in its working paper that its proposed fund would "free the Arab World from foreign influence for any reason — economic or defence," the source said. The working paper also recommends using a barter system by Arab states to stimulate commerce within the Arab World that would otherwise be directed outside. For example, Jordanian goods could be exchanged for Iraqi oil without any money transactions. And elimination of a tariff system would encourage Arab states to trade their products with the Arab World rather than import them from industrialised countries. The purpose of the plan is identical to that of the Saudi plan — to help all Arabs and lessen the susceptibility of poorer Arab countries to communist influence. By alleviating present economic imbalances between oil-producing Arab countries and oil-consuming Arab countries and (Continued on page 2)



His Majesty King Hussein opening the extraordinary session of the Arab Economic and Social Council here Sunday. Seated below the rostrum are His Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Qasem Al Rimawi. Seated next to the King is Arab League Secretary General Chaddi Kilbi.

Regional Briefs

BAHRAIN, July 6 (R) — The Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) today issued a decree relieving Mr. Naim Haddad post as a deputy prime minister after being elected to the national assembly, the Iraqi News Agency said. The National Assembly elected Mr. Haddad as its chairman at its first session on July 30. The assembly regulations state that the president, his deputy and heads of permanent committees in the assembly should not hold other posts.

IRAN, July 6 (R) — Two Britons said today they had been held in Iran within 48 hours after they were detained overnight by Iranian authorities. Journalists Christine Powell and Roger H. both 45, spent about 17 hours in custody after being taken up last night by plain clothes officials. Miss Powell, an Irish correspondent, and Mr. Cooper, a Persian scholar, were held at the British embassy soon after their release. They told the press they did not know which authorities had detained them. The presidential office and the foreign ministry said the two were safe but declined to say where they were being held. Miss Powell, who works for Australian radio, has lived in Iran for six years. Mr. Cooper, who has lived here off and on for years, is an expert on Persian literature. They said they were treated separately but did not know why they were arrested. They were not ill-treated, they said.

TUNISIA, July 6 (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived today for an official visit. Dr. Waldheim will lead a meeting of members of the U.N. Development Programme, which opens tomorrow in the Tunisian capital.

IRAQ, July 6 (R) — Two hundred Moroccan families are arriving in Iraq in mid-February next year to work in the oil fields, the Iraqi News Agency reported today. It said this was at talks held here today by Mr. Idris Al Noulani, director of affairs at the Moroccan interior ministry, and Mr. Karim Al Moudir, director of the Iraqi peasants federation. A joint committee will direct the transport and accommodation of the Moroccans, who will be given plots of land in south Iraq. They also be given free of charge furnished houses which will be their property after 10 years.

YEMEN, July 6 (R) — South Yemen President Ali Nasser Muhammad and the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, had talks today on regional and international issues as well as bilateral relations, the Kuwait News Agency said. President Muhammad arrived yesterday on a three-day visit only days after Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Kuwait President Muhammad is to tour eastern Europe.

NETIVOT, July 6 (R) — Demands by non-religious Jews for religious schools and mixed bathing in the southern town of Netivot led to fights with religious Jews which police said today were the worst in years. Several people were slightly injured in the fights. Last night the secular youths forced a religious bus to halt at a town's entrance. The Jewish sabbath. Orthodox youths had formed a human chain to halt the bus at the town's entrance.

PALESTINE, July 6 (R) — A Palestinian explosives expert defused a bomb sent to the Pakistani embassy in Beirut on Friday, the state news agency (Wafa) reported today. The parcel contained 400 grams of explosives, a timing device, two detonators and a fuse. Wafa said the device was timed to explode at 7.00 a.m. Most employees would be at the embassy.

ZWIMBABWE, July 6 (R) — Zimbabwe today joined Saudi Arabia and Britain in lifting political and economic boycott of Rhodesia, the government announced.

Israel tightens regulations over Palestinian education

TEL AVIV, July 6 (Agencies) — Israel today tightened its control over Palestinian education in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, issuing an order that from now on all colleges and universities must be licensed by the military government.

A spokesman for the military government claimed the order was designed to ensure high standards for institutions of higher education in the occupied territories.

But the order would also give the Israelis an added measure of control over the 13 colleges, universities and technical institutes in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, some of which are hotbeds of Palestinian nationalism.

According to the order anyone wanting to open a university in the occupied territories would need a special licence issued by the military government, which would be virtually impossible to get.

According to the order, an institute applying for a licence would have to show, "among other things, that it has suitable instructors of appropriate qualifications, a suitable building for classes, a library, laboratories, etc."

Asked what "among other things" referred to, Israeli spokesman replied: "all of the criteria in the order are academic criteria. The objective was to supervise the quality of the studies." He claimed no law controlled the opening of higher educational institutions in the West Bank, and "the population has suffered from this situation. Our objective is the good of the population."

The military governor has frequently shut down the main West Bank colleges—Birzeit, Bethlehem University and Al Najah Nablus—after violent Palestinian demonstrations by students.

Birzeit was shut for nearly an entire semester last year, following charges by the military government that Palestinians were using the university as a front for "terrorist organising."

"The new measure can add little to the military government's powers," said Birzeit acting president Gabi Baramki. "They can already shut us down any time they want, though I suppose this may make it more official and legal."

Although the order was published today, Dr. Baramki said no one had informed him of the new policy. "We are already recognised under Jordanian law, and our institution is answerable directly to the Jordanian prime minister," he said. Meanwhile, a group of lawyers protested confinement orders issued against eight Israeli Arabs from the Galilee district. Unlike the Arabs of the West Bank, the eight Arabs, four students and four political activists, are citizens of Israel subject to Israeli civil law. Although no reason was given for the orders, which forbid the Arab from leaving their villages without permission, they appeared aimed at calming the increasingly violent Arab-Jewish clashes on university campuses, and stemming the influence of the extremist "Sons of the Village" movement which has led to angry anti-Israeli demonstrations in Galilee.

A reversal of the expulsion order would be a serious blow to Israeli's authority in the West Bank, say military sources, and badly damage its prestige.

Mrs. Langer charged that the expulsions were "executed out of pure revenge" for the Hebron ambush. She said the government had made "scapegoats" of the three leaders, who had no connection with the attack.

Zia makes settlement with Shi'as

ISLAMABAD, July 6 (R) — Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq made a peace settlement today with 25,000 Shi'a Muslim demonstrators besieging the government secretariat in Islamabad.

A government communiqué said the president had promised changes in a new tax law which prompted the minority sect's protest. Within minutes, demonstrators began streaming back to their homes through a strong cordon of troops and police.

The Shi'as had been protesting in the capital for three days against the levy of new wealth taxes, which they said were contrary to the laws of their sect.

The settlement was reached after talks between President Zia and Shi'a leaders including Mufti Jaffar Hussain.

The communiqué said the president had promised to change the tax laws by Sept. 15 to meet Shi'a demands, and not to offend the laws of any religious sect in future.

The Shi'as are about 30 per cent of Muslim Pakistan's 70 million people.

Iranian militants relocate hostages

TEHRAN, July 6 (R) — Radical Muslim students holding 50 American hostages in Iran announced today that some of their captives have been moved from three towns to unspecified locations.

The captors, who had previously said they dispersed the hostages to 15 towns across Iran after a U.S. mission to rescue them failed last April, said the new move was a continuation of their policy to relocate them.

A statement broadcast on state radio said: "We announce that those (hostages) held in Arak, Mahallat and Najafabad have been moved to other places."

Arak and Mahallat are both southwest of the holy city of Qom, while Najafabad is west of the central city of Isfahan.

The Americans, held since the students seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran over eight months ago, are believed to be in small groups in makeshift jails which include the former U.S. consulate in Tabriz and a private house in the Turkoman town of Gorgan, close to Iran's northeastern border with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, women who demonstrated against Iran's enforced Islamic dress code were today pilloried as westernised.

One immediate result of yesterday's dress code deadline was a five-hour delay in the take-off of an Iran Air plane on a domestic flight due to a row over hostesses' attire.

Two revolutionary guards on the flight from Zahedan, in eastern Iran, to Tehran, objected that the women were not wearing Islamic garb, and said they would let the plane leave. The crew said they would not take off until the guards had disembarked.

The plane finally left after exasperated passengers staged a demonstration of their own. The issue is still to be resolved in Tehran.

For women, formal Islamic dress consists of the all-enveloping chador, which leaves only part of the face visible. For working women, it usually takes the form of a headscarf and modest, loose-fitting clothing which hides the outlines of the figure.

Heavy make-up, painted toenails and short skirts or tight jeans are regarded as beyond the pale, resulting occasionally in physical violence on the part of some zealots.



King Hussein urges Arabs to 'reverse backwardness'

Continued from page 1

non-oil-producers, Saudi Arabia believes it can keep the region free of external intervention and ideological infiltration, sources said. It would also allow the poorer Arab countries to participate as full partners in inter-Arab trade and commerce. Saudi Arabia would channel surplus oil revenues through national development funds in those countries, according to the reported plan.

King Hussein told the delegates today: "We are convinced that your council will complete the studies in connection with the Arab economic strategy so that they are presented to the 11th summit conference in Amman. They are great objectives which will test your belief in deepening the path of joint Arab action."

He said it would be expected of the delegates to identify priorities and adopt programmes of work "to cope with the volume of massive Arab resources, the energies of the Arab land... and to select the best ways of mustering these energies for the good of the whole nation."

During the course of the three-day conference, the King said, the delegates may be able to lay the

foundation for Arab economic cooperation.

"In appealing to your consciences," King Hussein said, "I ask for all meaning of cooperation and the ultimate agreement on joint aim, and determination of the Arab destiny and future of generations."

Referring to the late prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, who died here Thursday, King Hussein said he was in a race against time to participate in the conference with "all his sincerity and long-time experience, devoted... for the securing of its success." He called Sharif Abdul Hamid "a brave knight" dedicated to the service of his country and Arab Nation, particularly the Palestine issue.

He said a just and comprehensive peace cannot be achieved without total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories including Arab Jerusalem, and the "recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination on its land and homeland. With this commitment we shall not accept any compromise and reject any separate solution."

Jordan staunchly supports the steadfastness of the Arabs in the

occupied territories, he said, and advocates keeping the bridges open over the River Jordan to maintain close contact to safeguard the Arab character of the land. "This is what Israel fears most and fights against in illegal practices aimed at expelling the population, Judaizing the land... usurping the natural resources and confiscating Arab property," he said.

Syria's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam voiced reservations over the agenda of the Arab foreign and economy ministers after the meeting was opened by King Hussein, Reuters reported.

Mr. Khaddam said immediately after King Hussein delivered his speech that the agenda included

no political items and it was unreasonable that the foreign ministers should attend without touching on political questions. Mr. Khaddam's comment was out of sequence as the meeting was due to hear Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi of Tunisia.

Replying to Mr. Khaddam, Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, said it was preferable that the agenda in its original form be accepted and proposals by any member submitted later. He was supported by the Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed.

The chairman of the session, Foreign Minister Marwan Qassem, intervened and asked that argument on the issue should be stopped at the minutes of the

meeting were being channelled to reporters.

Mr. Klibi then said the significance of the conference stemmed from the fact that foreign ministers as well as economy ministers had gathered to discuss important economic issues that require both economic and political decisions.

Also expected to be discussed at the conference are two working papers by Syria calling for the use of Arab oil to press demands for liberating Israeli occupied territories and drive home Arab opposition to the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, diplomatic sources said.

The ministers are also expected to discuss establishing an Arab arms industry to replace the one in

Cairo formed by Arab League and two That consorting after Egypt sign with Israel.

Later this evening were hosted to a Minister Qassem. Intercontinental row they meet in again in the a being received by the Royal Palace the ministers will sion.

Tuesday morning will be flown by 1 ous sites in the o meet later in the

Mr. Klibi is sch press conference morning at 11.0

Keeping them talking

EVERYTHING is negotiable. That was the joint assertion by Egypt, Israel and the United States as they announced on July 3 that their talks on Palestinian "autonomy," suspended by Egypt last May, would be resumed this week.

There is, on the part of the U.S. mediator in the talks, Mr. Sol Linowitz, an almost naive faith in the idea of negotiations for negotiations' sake. With irrepressible optimism, he avers that everything is soluble in time. Listening to him talk, one can almost for a moment forget the uncomfortable truth about what has really become of the Camp David accords.

The Egyptians, for their part, not only appear equally hopeful, but at the same time even approach sounding tough on issues like the future of Jerusalem. "We believe everything is negotiable," says General Kamal Hassan Ali, adding in the next breath that "Egypt does not and will not recognise any unilateral action by Israel to change the status of Jerusalem."

Listening to him, one can almost forget for a moment that President Sadat suspended the talks last May because of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's insistence on Israel retaining control over "security" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza after "autonomy" is munificently granted to the indigenous Arab inhabitants there, and because of the Israeli Knesset's consideration of a bill "legalising" Israel's annexation of occupied East Jerusalem as its "capital."

In the meantime, of course, Israel has advanced both those plans — by putting forth a precise blueprint for the intensified military occupation and control of the Arab territories after "autonomy" and by nudging the Jerusalem bill several more stages along the way to passage. Not only that, but harsh new measures have been enacted against the Palestinians — including a crackdown on their universities — which seem hardly designed to put them in the mood for waiting any longer for the "autonomy" negotiations to bear fruit.

The Camp David process was sterile from the beginning. General Ali conceded last week that "we are trying to decide precisely what 'full autonomy' means under the Camp David accords." Mr. Linowitz maintained that "80 per cent" of the main issues had already been resolved; all that remained were such trifling matters as "Israel's security needs, the apportionment of water, Israel's settlements policy, the responsibilities of a 'self-governing authority' and the status of Arabs in East Jerusalem."

All three parties conceded that there was little they could accomplish before the American presidential elections in November. But the mystique and allure of negotiations is so strong that they have decided to keep talking anyway.

It is quite clear that the results of their discussions, if ever there are any, will be of absolutely no significance to anyone, least of all the Palestinians. The Cairo-Herzlia farce can be left to play itself out in an inevitable fizzle. It is no longer necessary to wait for that dying gasp before the search for an alternative forum and a fairer approach is begun.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: With the avowed aim of building a joint strategy for Arab economic action, the meetings of the special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council begin in Amman today.

The efforts needed to implement this aim are beyond the traditional bounds of similar Arab conferences for two reasons. First, what is required of the participants is to present a clear picture of the Arab economic situation and to determine how this situation can be adapted to serve Arab interests, and to refer the findings to the 11th Arab summit conference, also in Amman. Second, the state of the Arab World today calls for a serious step in the direction of strengthening the foundations of unity among the Arab states and eliminating the acute economic disparity among these states. The most important factor in this situation is the phase reached in the Arab confrontation against Israel.

It is clear now that Israel and its ally, the United States, insist on closing all the roads leading to a just and comprehensive peace even if basic Arab and legitimate Palestinian rights are conceded, as is clear from the Camp David experience. Therefore, the only option the Arab Nation has is to build its intrinsic power in order to impose its will, whether by influencing the trends of international politics or by direct confrontation with the enemy.

Needless to say, the first step in building intrinsic Arab strength is to eliminate the wide differences in the levels of economic development among the various Arab countries, taking into consideration the national and pan-Arab responsibilities of each of these countries.

Arab wealth should be redistributed. This does not mean that certain countries should gain an advantage over others, but that an integrated economic structure should be built, based on directing Arab investments to the Arab homeland instead of to western countries.

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein will open in Amman today the meeting of Arab foreign and economic ministers. Jordan attaches great significance to this meeting and its important results vis-a-vis the march of joint Arab action.

The significance of the meeting stems from the fact that it deals with two major aspects of joint Arab action, and paves the way for the Arab summit conference which will be held in Amman in a few months. These two aspects are the political and economic aspects which run in parallel lines and in the same direction.

On the political level, the challenge is assuming new dimensions. The Zionist menace is no longer restricted to the front-line states in the political and military balance of power in the area. This is so because Israel, which began by usurping Palestinian lands, has continued to expand at the expense of Arab lands in the West Bank, Sinai, and the Golan, and is eager to expand further.

On the economic level, an integrated Arab economic strategy is essential to the growth of intrinsic Arab power. The enormous resources of the Arab World are capable of creating a new economic situation, spreading prosperity and strength throughout the Arab Nation.



Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi speaks to reporters on his arrival Saturday night.



Foreign and economy ministers of the Arab League's member countries listen to His Majesty King Hussein's opening

ANALYSIS

Righting the balance

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are excerpts from a speech by Dr. Abdul Hassan Zalzalah, assistant secretary-general for economic affairs of the League of Arab States, delivered at a dinner in honour of the members of the board of the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce held at the Hilton Hotel in London on June 13, 1980. Dr. Zalzalah is participating in the current meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council in Amman.

THE LEAGUE of Arab States has since 1970 attached particular importance to the establishment of joint Arab-foreign chambers of commerce, being convinced of the vital role which these chambers can play as additional channels of communication to deepen understanding between peoples, to achieve a better appreciation of their problems, issues and aspirations, and to develop mutually satisfactory relations for the joint benefit of all parties.

The importance of the role of your organisation becomes clearer within the framework of the efforts being exerted to activate and realign the Euro-Arab dialogue and to give that dialogue a popular dimension which will strengthen its objectives and further its effectiveness, and gain for it a wider support.

It is no longer acceptable that the dialogue should be confined to the official parties engaged in it. We are witnessing today the growth of a genuine feeling an interlinked destiny among the peoples of the world and of their mutual interdependence in an unprecedented way. At the same time we are witnessing a stage in which the world is intent on reassessing many of its convictions and its values. This is happening under the influence of novel changes, a radical shift in power relationships and the balance of power, the growing internationalisation of economic life and the recurrence of developmental and structural crises.

Experience of the transfer of technology to the developing countries has demonstrated the sterility of tackling its problems as if the subject at issue is a gap to be filled, and as if the magic solution is to import ready-made technology. I am sorry to say that experience has established that the transfer of technology from industrial countries has only been permitted to the extent and quality necessary to enshrine the role of the developing world within the present international division of labour.

It has become clear that the industrial countries have only permitted the transfer of relatively out-of-date technology. Even where the interests of the industrial countries require the transfer of more advanced technology, such transfer has only been permitted within the framework of production processes and technological sequences which can only be brought full circle to completion outside the developing countries. Any exceptions to this are confined to industries which pollute the environment or to the trial of new technologies where the developing countries are used as testing grounds.

The monopolistic nature of the technology market and the inequitable relationship between its parties make the contract agreements of this market contracts of submission, through which the economic benefit is transferred abroad in return for the importation of western values, concepts and social behaviour patterns.

The scientific and technological revolution, the emergence of the western consumer society, the phenomenon of economic neo-colonialism and the coming to the fore of multi-national companies have contributed to the creation of more obstacles in the way of the developing nations, thus enshrining the social injustices of the existing economic order. From this point of departure the importance is clear of advocating a change in the present order, to harmonise with the change in the relations and the balance of power in our present world, the prominent role played by the develop-

ing nations on the world stage, and the assurance to them of a fair and equitable positive participation.

One of the important issues which we have to face courageously is to define the true beneficiaries of science and technology and the price paid by the Third World for the importation of this human scientific legacy, to the enrichment of which the Third World had itself contributed. We have all of us to confront courageously the problem of the sharp contradiction between the utilisation of science as an implement of destruction rather than of construction, and for subjugation instead of liberation.

The world cannot afford to await the explosion of a new war or to bear the cost of its horrors, in order to reconsider the foundations of its present economic order which contains within it the seeds of its own contradictions. How can we talk about a secure future when one quarter of the world's population possesses 80 per cent of world income, when the few are bleeding the world's resources and potentialities, and when the arms race is escalating, thus wasting limited resources by creating focuses of conflicts and the explosion of crises.

The developed industrialised countries are called upon to shoulder their human historic responsibilities to achieve a genuine and effective transfer of basic resources to the Third World, with the aim of strengthening and deepening its independent comprehensive development, and to transfer the technology on a just basis and foundation which reflects a relationship of true reciprocity between the two communities, in accordance with a timetable in which are set our responsibility, roles and established commitments, in order to strengthen the building of scientific self-sufficiency of the developing countries.

The task of utilising science and technology in the service of development and liberation is a joint international responsibility which should be shared by all the parties to it. Cooperation has become one of the facts of life and the only useful option to face the serious problems of social and economic development. Confrontation cannot be an option in a world governed by the facts of interdependence and common awareness of international problems. From this follows the importance of the Euro-Arab dialogue as a genuine interpretation of this collective course.

The dialogue and cooperation between two communities separated by a wide and growing cultural, technological and developmental gap may not be easy. It is a complicated matter because of the nature of the inequitable relations between its parties and the disparity of their interests. This dialogue will continue to fall short of achieving its objectives until it starts off from a mutual understanding of the problems of each side and a joint serious awareness of the remedy for them, within the framework of a long-term comprehensive view, seeking for common ground so as to extend it.

For example, we have a common interest in filling the gap in development and income between the peoples of the world, and within its countries and sectors, in order to ensure its security, growth and stability. We also have a common interest in reforming the present international economic order, so as to build fair and equitable relationships. We have a common interest in developing alternative sources of energy and stopping the waste in utilising conventional non-renewable energy, so as to make this energy available for optimum utilisation and for the longest possible period.

We have a common interest in planning new patterns of production and consumption, in a new dynamic international division of labour, in a genuine accessible transfer of technology with a view to combating backwardness and dependence, and in the mobilisation of resources for the

service and prosperity of mankind. We have a common interest that the fruits of development should benefit the majority of our fellow-citizens, not the few, and that their income should be in harmony with their economic performance in order to achieve social justice and to emphasise an effective popular participation in the process of development. And last but not least, we have a common interest in achieving justice based security and peace, regional and international, as they are relevant to the future of our existence, culture and prosperity.

The Arab region has suffered for over 30 years from continuous exhaustion and continuing wastage of its resources and potentialities because of the Zionist presence and aggression. Instead of dedicating them to development and self-construction, we emphasise once more that security and prosperity in the Arab region are important to Europe, and to the whole world, because they are organically related to its security and prosperity, being both of them indivisible, and because security and development are two faces of the same coin. This is why we are looking forward to the European role in standing on the side of right and justice and of international legitimacy, and, by virtue of its historical responsibility, to transcend the stage of verbal statement and come to the stage of effective support of Arab rights and the curbing of aggression, by all available means. The people of Europe have themselves suffered the bitterness of occupation, from which the Palestinian people are now suffering, and therefore they have an added moral and human responsibility.

All of these are the reasons behind the resolution adopted by the recent Arab summit to emphasise the need to invest Arab potentialities and capabilities to serve the basic issues of destiny and to correlate the foreign economic interests in the Arab Nation with the stance taken by the states towards our just causes.

The attitude of indifference towards the human catastrophe witnessed by the 20th century in the arena of Palestine makes us question the extent of the seriousness and commitment of our friends to common principles and interests, and the benefit of continuing to strengthen and widen our interests with them.

Without partiality or exculpation I say that the Arab group had the honour to be pioneers in contributing to the building of some of the foundations of the New International Economic Order and in translating its principles into practice, through an effective transfer of real resources in the developing countries and by offering the pioneering example of practising the legitimate right of states to recover their ownership of their natural riches and partially correcting the prices of their exports to bring them into line with their real value and the cost of alternatives and their non-renewable nature, in addition to the better utilisation of their resources to achieve development and liberation.

The Arab group has succeeded in building a unique example of an ideal human relationship based on solidarity and equality between the countries of the Third World as an expression of the bond of reciprocal moral commitment and fraternal solidarity, by providing maximum development aid on easy terms, on a large scale and without strings to countries of the Third World and by participating in their developmental efforts.

The total aid provided by the Arab states, themselves developing countries, out of the resources of their non-renewable wealth, on which they are dependent in a fundamental and almost unique way, to the Third World, exceeded \$4 billion during the last five years. This sum is equivalent to ten times the amount provided by the industrialised countries to the developing world, in comparison with their national product.

The Arab states had no hesitation in their international humanitarian solidarity by self-denial in the present prosperity of the world economy, expense of their own national interest made continuing and major real sacrifice by their permitting the draft their non-renewable resources and lading quantities of crude oil which times over the requirements of th mental needs.

The result was that their savings, ie surplus, were exposed to a serious their purchasing power as a result of ceding within western financial channels of inflation, monetary fluctuations, various risks and arness of their transformation into realy can constitute a renewable source of

In return for this, the Arab states confronting every day the escalation of campaigns of hatred and against them, the export of inflation i deliberate arbitrary raising of the pri imports and the imposition on their politic conditions, causing the cost c ment in them to surge and their pro, obstructed.

These circumstances highlight the i of rebuilding confidence and bridges serious endeavour to understand the p development and to treat them seri multipolar and multiaxial world with problems, equitable cooperation base woven mutual interests still represen valve and a better way which the in groups can tread in order to avoid co and to keep clear of sliding into the s.

The Arab World is today witnessi itative change in its developing path. Economic and Social Council has approved the strategy of joint Arab action up to the year 2000. The Council the objectives, priorities and program action, thus announcing the Arab Wor into the stage of long-term joint national in order to promote balanced, compreh independent Arab development. We hop strategy will strengthen the building of self-support base, sound preparation for oil era and the building of the best future the coming Arab generation.

A developed, liberated and united Arab represents in our view a fundamental su the prosperity and security of the world reason we are looking forward to a ge equitable cooperation with other states ples, in the framework of a new concept reliance, common interests and an effective dialogue. The strategy of joint Arab has laid emphasis on the priority of de Arab human resources among its objec its points of departure.

Here we discover an area where the jo bers of commerce can increase their coo with us for the purpose of developing Ar rise and skills, and the genuine tra technology, and their full participation stages of studying, designing, executing aging projects and marketing their prod

We have before us wide areas for the thening of our balanced joint interest alone provide the true basis for dialo cooperation between the developed w the developing world. It is my conviction are capable, through faith, determination, cerity, of overcoming the accumulations past, the sensitivities, the difficulties and th lems of the present, and of building bridges future based on mutual understanding, so may have a living example of co-existence ples and cooperation between them, for th perity and advancement of humanity.

Study advocates oil stockpiling

WASHINGTON, July 6 (Special) — A serious interruption in oil supplies from the Arabian Gulf could close down U.S. factories and trigger "an economic crisis comparable to the great depression" of the 1930s, according to an assessment released by the Aspen Institute — a private U.S. organization devoted to humanistic studies.

The study — "Petroleum interruptions and national security" — further warns that such a cutoff "would tear at the fabric of the Western alliance and could provoke a dangerous confrontation with the Soviet Union, whose proximity to this unstable region compounds the security risk."

To protect against a major supply disruption, the Aspen study advocates the rapid build-up of both public and private stockpiles. Adequate oil stocks would reduce panic, cover a portion of domestic shortfalls, ease world oil price pressures and buy time for countermeasures short of seizing the oilfields, the report said.

Mr. Alvin L. Alm, chairman of the Aspen energy committee that prepared the study, told reporters there is a "five per cent chance of a complete termination of Gulf oil supplies for a long period of time."

He explained that the United States has both legal and moral obligations to share domestic oil supplies with its allies in the International Energy Agency (IEA). Thus, even if the U.S. oil imports were reduced to zero — a prospect deemed "virtually unattainable" by the Aspen energy group — the U.S. economy would still be vulnerable to supply interruptions.

Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), a

participant in the Aspen study and member of the Senate energy and natural resources committee, and Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.), chairman of the House energy and power subcommittee, endorsed two key recommendations made by the group: "An accelerated programme to fill the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve as quickly as possible, and use of higher prices rather than petrol rationing to allocate supplies during a national shortage."

Mr. Dingell questioned whether stand-by petrol rationing, as proposed by the Carter administration, would be workable during a long-term supply interruption.

He told reporters that "a very stiff tax and rebate system would be a far better way of dealing with the problem" and would be "relatively simple measures that can be taken at a relatively modest cost."

The strategic petroleum reserve now contains about 12 days' supply of U.S. oil imports. The Carter administration is officially committed to a 730 million-barrel to 1,000-million-barrel strategic reserve, but additions to the reserve have been discontinued since 1978.

About 92 million barrels are now stored in the reserve. The energy security act, approved by Congress and signed by President Carter on June 30, calls for resumed filling of the strategic reserve at the rate of at least 100,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Dingell noted that the 100,000-barrel rate is viewed as "a minimum" and that the actual rate of fill could approach 300,000 barrels a day by using domestic oil, including oil paid as royalties by producers drilling on government-owned land.

"Filling the strategic reserve is of the highest priority to the U.S. national security," the Aspen study says. But it added: "No doubt, filling the reserve will place some upward pressure on price that could, if not handled correctly, displease our allies and create tension with Saudi Arabia."

Mr. Dingell said he believes that while the Saudis publicly oppose filling of the U.S. strategic reserve, they can understand the security considerations involved. The major Saudi concern is that filling the reserve will not "excessively distort world oil markets," he added.

Other recommendations by the Aspen Institute study call for an increase in the level of private oil stocks; development of contingency plans to switch from oil to natural gas, coal, biomass and nuclear energy in an emergency; and a number of international measures aimed at minimizing the price impacts from supply interruptions.

These include strengthening the IEA emergency oil-sharing agreement; adoption of tariffs or internal taxes at the onset of a disruption to raise prices before the oil exporting countries can, and the establishment of "coordinated" strategic stockpiles in the Western industrialized nations.

"No solution within sight can eliminate the large costs that will come with a major oil supply interruption," the Aspen study concludes. "But, a major shift in direction, resources and priority may give us a chance to weather a supply interruption without major distress. Continued neglect, on the other hand, can only result in future catastrophe."

DUBLIN, July 6 (R) — Irish Energy Minister George Colley is warning his countrymen against euphoria following two oil strikes which have raised hopes that the Irish republic will become an oil-producing region.

Mr. Colley has confirmed that, after 20 years of exploration, oil has been found in the turbulent waters off Ireland's Atlantic coast. But he stressed that neither strike has yet been established as commercially worthwhile.

The Irish government is "cautiously optimistic" about its oil prospects. Mr. Colley disputed a recent estimate that British Petroleum (BP) may have found a field containing 220-300 million barrels of oil, saying reserves were

more likely to be around 100 million barrels.

Some of the world's biggest oil rigs are now being brought in for further testing during the five-month summer "weather window" in which exploration is possible.

Ireland's west coast is the scene of the most intense offshore oil searching in Europe, after the North Sea, but at depths of more than 350 metres, which would present huge technical problems for commercial exploitation.

The partnership of BP and Aran Energy, an Irish firm, has brought in a big North Sea oil rig to evaluate its find in the Porcupine basin, 120 miles offshore. The test drilling in August 1979 showed flows of up to 3,000 barrels per day, encouraging but not necessarily indicating a commercial find.

Phillips Petroleum, which made a test strike in 1978 100 miles offshore yielding 730 barrels per day, has brought in the world's largest oil rig, Ocean Ranger, for further tests.

Optimism was fuelled by a report from Scotland-based stockbrokers Wood, Mackenzie, leading North Sea oil analysts, who said that a major turning point may have been reached and Ireland could become an international oil-producing region.

The Irish republic officially terms itself "energy deficient." It has no coal or nuclear power and imports oil to meet three-quarters of its energy needs. This, in the words of the Irish government, leaves the republic of 3.5 million people "dangerously exposed in the event of any dispute over supplies."

Mr. Colley has launched an extensive energy saving programme and government ministers are concerned that talk of an oil boom might undermine the nation's determination to cut its fuel bills.

There is undoubted optimism, however. The Irish Post newspaper referred to an "air of considerable optimism" and speculated that oil could be landed by 1985.

The republic uses about 120,000 barrels of oil a day and

one field with flow rates of 100,000 barrels a day. The offshore development over 350 metres off the Gulf of Mexico, Mackenzie, "In not weather and swell Ireland—the record 300 metres."

LOCAL EXCHANGE RA

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| U.S. dollar | 291.50/293.50 | French franc | 166.30/167.30 |
| U.K. sterling | 685.80/689.80 | Dutch guilder | 181.20/182.20 |
| West German mark | 166.30/167.30 | Swedish crown | 34.80/35.00 |
| Swiss franc | 181.20/182.20 | Belgian franc | |
| Italian lire | | Japanese yen | |
| (for every 100) | | (for every 100) | |

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 7, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is excellent for planning to put your life on a more secure structure. Follow a sensible course of action for the future in which you can express your best talents.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have a good opportunity now to handle business matters wisely and advance in your line of endeavor. Be optimistic.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are able to gain personal aims easily during the day, but not in the evening when you are not thinking clearly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You are able to organize your life more intelligently in the morning, but don't make foolish changes later in the day.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Look to good friends for help in furthering your pet projects during daytime. Handle dull chores in evening.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Plan how to improve reputation and show that you are an excellent follower. Follow advice of a financial expert.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Morning is the best for expansion in career activities. Follow every regulation that applies to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be sure to keep your any contract you have negotiated with others. Try more rapport with your mate tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try to understand aims of associates better so that you can coordinate efforts more gainfully. Be poised.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have some changes if you are to gain your aims at 11. Strive to be more successful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Engage in far activities that could bring you pleasure and profit. risks where your health is concerned.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Try to cooperate ideas of family members. Make your home more table. Avoid one who goesips.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Look to a higher support you need in a new project you have in good evening for quiet relaxation.

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تجزئة من الأصل

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Holmes to defend WBC heavyweight title tonight

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, July 6 (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion Larry Holmes is determined to defend his title against fellow American Scott Ledoux tomorrow night to equal record of his legendary compatriot Joe Louis. Louis was the heavyweight to win seven successive title defenses by knocking out a feat even Muhammad Ali could not equal.

Holmes, unbeaten in 34 professional bouts, resents the fact that former champion Ali still commands the attention today. Ali is Holmes' next opponent if he disposes of ninth-ranked Ledoux — as negotiations are under way for Holmes to defend his title against Ali in Cairo for prize money totalling \$16 million, the most purse in sports history.

Holmes, a one-time sparring partner of Ali, fears that he will get out of the great man's shadow until they get into the ring together "and I whip him." The champion insists that he is not a lightweight but says he will finish the 31-year-old peseta challenger off inside eight rounds.

Ledoux on the other hand says: "If Holmes thinks I'm just a fodder while he waits around for Ali, he's making a big mistake." The former barman and truck driver, who has had a boxing career with eight losses in 38 fights, adds: "I've spent a long time for this chance and I'm going to win."

Even promoter Don King backed his claims when he chimed in at a press conference yesterday: "It could be Scott Ledoux and of Larry Holmes fighting Ali on the banks of the Nile," he said.

Holmes has had only two hard fights since wrestling the title from Ken Norton over 15 rounds in June, 1978. It took him 12 rounds to knock out Mike Weaver, now the reigning rival World Association (WBA) champion, and 11 rounds to dispose of Arnie Shavers.

His last two title defenses have been one-sided contests — a round knockout against unranked Italian Lorenzo Zaaroni and an eight round over bumbling American Leroy

Ledoux is tough and experienced, having been in the ring with his share of top fighters including four past or present American world champions. He lost to George Foreman and Weaver and drew with Norton and Leon Spinks.

An awkward fighter, Ledoux charges his opponents, throwing a variety of punches, says Holmes' veteran trainer Freddie Brown: "He could be dangerous for four or five rounds but he's going to have a lot of trouble getting past Larry's left."

Ledoux expects to scale about 15 pounds heavier than the champion at around 225 and if Holmes is the heavy betting favourite, Ledoux is the sentimental favourite in his home town.

Meanwhile, Esteban Dejesus, the only fighter to beat Roberto Duran, hopes to get back in the limelight by dethroning new World Boxing Council (WBC) light-welterweight champion Saoul Mambly tomorrow night.

As a former WBC light-welterweight champion himself, 28-year-old Dejesus from Puerto Rico is used to the spotlight. By contrast New Yorker Mambly has fought in obscurity for years and had to go to South Korea last February to win the title by knocking out Sanghyun Kim.

Dejesus has lost only four of his 60 fights — and two of those were to Panamanian Duran, considered by many experts the best pound-for-pound boxer in the world. The Puerto Rican, who got his first taste of fighting at 12 when he held off a street gang attacking his teacher, shot to prominence by outpointing Duran in a 10-round non-title contest in 1972. But Duran extracted his revenge with a 14th round knockout when Dejesus challenged him for his world lightweight title in 1974.

Dejesus later won the WBC version of the title, successfully defended it twice and then fought Duran again in January 1978 for the undisputed championship. This time Duran stopped him in 12 rounds.

Now Dejesus hopes to take a leaf from Duran's book and stage a successful comeback in a different division. Duran gave up the lightweight title and came back to take the WBC welterweight crown last month from American Sugar Ray Leonard.

Although the hard hitting Dejesus has the more impressive record, Mambly is a tough, skillful fighter and has never been knocked out. "It's taken me a long time to get this title and I'm not about to lose it," Mambly said.

He has been beaten in 12 of his 44 fights but maintains that most of his defeats were home town decisions.

'There is always next year', says McEnroe

LONDON, July 6 (AP) — Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg spent late Sunday after a night of celebrating at London discos. Beaten finalist John McEnroe flew home making two vows: To beat Borg someday and to marry blonde girlfriend, Stacy Margolin.

"It was a wonderful final and Borg played great tennis, but I will beat the bearded wonder yet," said McEnroe, dressed in a blue baseball cap and white jeans. "There is always next year." McEnroe flew out of Heathrow airport this morning aboard the same flight as Jimmy Connors — and both players ignored each other.

The two firebrands were still simmering over their heated semi-final match Friday in which McEnroe beat Connors 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 and locked horns with referees over controversial calls. It once again earned McEnroe the nickname "superbrat" in the British press. But fans and newspapers alike joined in cheering McEnroe after his courageous cliffhanger against Borg yesterday that ended with the Swede on top 1-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-7, 8-6.

By mid-morning, Borg was still in bed at his hotel in north London. Only his coach was awake. "We went to a few discotheques round town and had a good celebration. I'm afraid we didn't get in until late — or rather early this morning," said the superstar's coach, Lennart Bergelin. "I think he's pretty tired. It was a hard match."

Bergelin said that foremost on Borg's mind now is not tennis but romance — his upcoming marriage to longtime fiancée Romanian Mariana Simionescu at the end of his month. "His wedding in Bucharest is the next happening," the coach said. "I think he will want a little rest before that."

Later Borg departed England today for France. "I am very tired and I want to be left alone," said the champion, sending off reporters.

But he was already thinking of next year's final. "I think I can win again. McEnroe may think he can beat the bearded wonder as he calls me. We shall see."

Olympic flame expected in Moscow July 18

MOSCOW, July 6 (R) — The Olympic flame was borne to Kishinev, capital of Soviet Moldavia, last night on its way to Moscow where it will arrive on July 18.

It was brought into the Soviet Union from Romania after a Romanian athlete handed it to a Soviet runner on a bridge spanning the river Prut. The flame was lit at ancient Olympia on June 19.

GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES E. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
1980 by Chicago Tribune

South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♥ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
?

Neither vulnerable, as you hold:
♠ 72 ♥ A652 ♦ Q8542
er opens the bidding four spades. What do you take?

Bear in mind that partnership is preemptive, the values for an opening bid of one. True, he has many number of cards that would produce opposite your holding, there are many more than even five spades. He is in jeopardy. Pass, and compete to five spades if opponents enter the auction.

Both vulnerable, as you hold:
♠ 72 ♥ A652 ♦ Q8542
er opens the bidding four spades. What do you take?

In terms of high cards, it seems that you have a minimum opening bid, and one diamond, followed by a series of club rebids, will be adequate. That is an ill-considered game opposite all of minimum holdings.

Superior could have even a minimum club could be a gh. Alert partner to the trial of your hand by opening one club and then "frozen" into diamonds.

Both vulnerable, as you hold:
♠ 72 ♥ A652 ♦ Q8542
er opens the bidding four spades. What do you take?

Despite the fact that could not open the bid and then made only a forcing jump raise, partnership has issued an invitation. You couldn't have a hand, and virtually all your points are in prime. We would simply jump to game, but wouldn't quibble. You checked for aces via a wood en route.

As South, vulnerable, hold:
♠ 72 ♥ A652 ♦ Q8542
er opens the bidding four spades. What do you take?

What do you bid now?
A. — The choice is between a jump to three spades or four spades. By our standards, this hand is not worth a jump to game because partner might be a little light for his third-hand opening. We would content ourselves with three spades.

Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ KJ943 ♥ Q3 ♦ A42 ♠ A93
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 ♥ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
?

What action do you take?
A. — If you are a point counter, you will pass because you have a minimum opening bid. But consider the auction. Partner's sequence of bids has suggested a hand of specifically 8-5-1-4 distribution with slam aspirations. Since all of your prime cards are pulling their full weight, you must make some move toward slam. We would accept either a cue-bid of five clubs or five diamonds, but settling for anything less than six spades would be pusillanimous indeed.

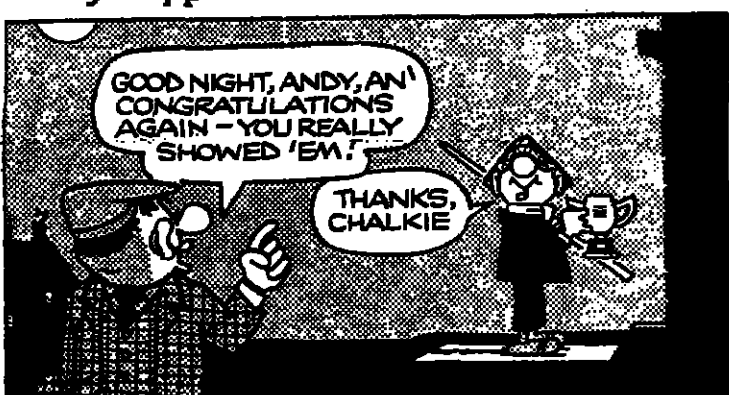
Q.6 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A93 ♥ QK82 ♦ K6 ♠ 10983
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
3 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A. — The hand is distinctly slamish, for your hand is improved by the fact that you have four trumps and a ruffing value in diamonds. The most economical way to show your interest is to cue-bid the ace of spades now, and then support clubs at your next turn.

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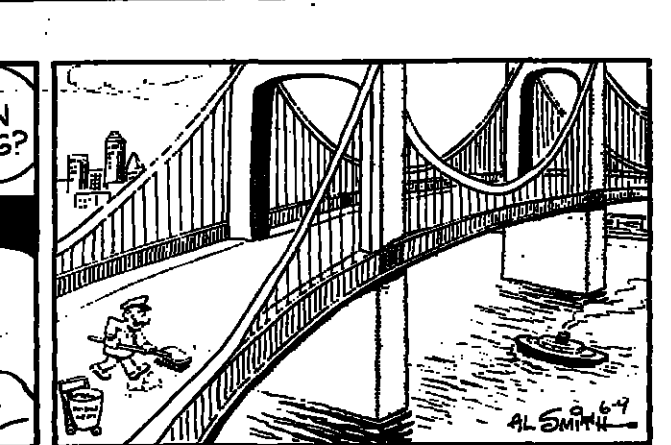
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Caricatures
6:05 Video
6:30 Arabic series
7:00 Great Parks of the world
7:30 Arabic program
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Local programme
9:30 Documentary
10:15 Religious series
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:30 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 Comedy
8:30 Best sellers (part one)
8:50 News in English
9:15 Best sellers (part two)

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:05 Morning Show
7:10 News Bulletin
7:15 Morning Show
7:20 News Bulletin
7:25 Talking Points
7:30 Sign off
7:35 Sign on and News Bulletin
7:40 Radiothon
7:45 News Summary
7:50 Concert Hour
7:55 News Bulletin
8:00 News Bulletin
8:05 Music
8:10 Happy Journey
8:15 Concert Hour
8:20 News Summary
8:25 Instruments
8:30 Old Favorites
8:35 News Summary
8:40 News Summary
8:45 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS
7:40 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

4:25 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
7:00 Agila
7:15 Damascus
7:30 Beirut, Paris
7:45 Cairo (EA)
8:00 Beirut (MEA)
8:15 Athens, Athens
8:30 Cairo
8:45 Athens, Madrid
8:50 Cairo
9:00 Bucharest (Taron)
9:15 London
9:30 Paris, London
9:45 Cairo (EA)
9:50 Cairo
10:00 Kuwait
10:15 Cairo
10:30 Baghdad, Tripoli (LN)
10:45 Beirut, Moscow
10:50 Cairo (EA)
11:00 Medina, Jeddah, (SDI)
11:15 Cairo (EA)
11:30 Cairo
11:40 Tripoli
11:50 Baghdad
12:00 Abu Dhabi
12:15 Cairo (EA)
12:30 Kuwait, Doha
12:45 Jeddah
12:50 Cairo (EA)
13:00 Cairo

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS

Assam:
Fawzi Nisu (747328198)
Marwadi Dabbur (197466650)
Irak:
Mushay Al-Halabi (2193)
Zarg:
Abdul Karim Al-Khashashah (83022)

PHARMACIES

Assam:
Nayroukh (23472)
Kharfa (44199)
Al-Tajer (18221)
Al-Ja'fari (72679)

TAXIS

Al-Khayyari (41541)
Al-Ahram (63911)
Al-Nahda (63000)
Bashar (71379)
Zaid (64476)

BBC RADIO

GMT
04:00 Notes from an Observer
04:30 Financial Review
04:55 Reflections
05:00 World News: 24 Hours; News Summary
05:10 Academy of Ancient Music
05:45 'Whodunnit' by
06:00 Newswatch
06:30 Doctor's Choice
07:00 World News: 24 Hours; News Summary
07:30 Country Style
07:45 Short Story
08:00 World News
08:10 Reflections; Operatic Canons
08:30 'Benny Green's' Album Time
09:00 World News; Press Review
09:15 News from an Observer
09:20 Theatre Call
09:40 Look Ahead
09:45 The Bach Family
10:00 The Olympics: Have They a Future?
10:30 Doctor's Choice
11:00 World News
11:15 World Radio Club
11:30 The Botanical
12:00 Radio Newswatch
12:15 Benny Green's Album Time
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 World News: 24 Hours; News Summary
13:30 Book Programme
14:00 Alkan's Cooke's 1940s
14:30 John Peel
14:50 Radio Newswatch
15:15 Outlook

THE Daily Crossword by Evelyn Bennett

ACROSS
1 Conspiracy
8 Accelerate
15 Make
16 Thoughtful
17 Devil's advocate
18 Complete
19 Lively
20 Coniferous
22 Posed
23 Curved road
24 Toured
27 Turnkey
32 Hibernia
32 Loving one

35 Crescent-shaped
37 Gathers
38 Complains
39 California frontiersman
40 Gives up
41 Diagram of family descent
42 Lodging for the young
43 Withdrew
46 Water or flower
49 Elite
52 Irene of the stage

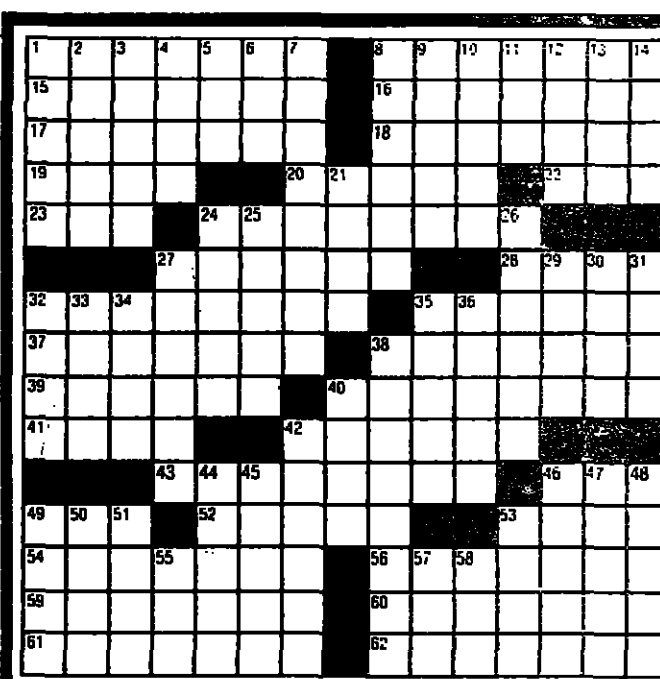
53 Sainly
54 Watch it!
56 Shortens
59 Set free
60 Acted the part
61 Concurses
62 Like some walls

DOWN
1 Military group
2 Curved moldings
3 Feelings, slangily
4 And else-where: abbr.
5 Squarer
6 Shoshonean
7 Fabrics for sheets
8 Pan
9 Kind of code
10 — nous
11 Compass direction
12 Savvies
13 Part of the eye
14 Bold
21 By any chance
24 Cup: Fr.

25 Vertical
26 Between steps
28 Naysey
29 Battered
30 Indian princess
31 Anatomical passage
32 Loch
33 Theater group
34 Russian boundary
35 river
36 Class
37 Dry wind of Morocco
38 Raised, as the ante
39 Freeway break
40 Dumb — for place
41 English racetrack
42 Hatus
43 Fundamental
44 Wash out
45 Sedated
46 Dull sound
47 Mythical wine maker
51 — Alto
52 Hater
53 "Le Coq"
54 A Gardner
55 Knowledge

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

LOFT RAITS FLIA
ALOE AGHED MOIL
SLUE GRETE AURA
HIAN FIEF TANNER
TIGER OGCLO
LEAPER URSAL AIR
ARISE SHITS TINA
BONE DATES SWAG
ESS STIAS SHONE
LEO PAUL LOISED
FLOREN FIBRY
BORNED HOSE OPT
LIGOT NOELS PURE
NEMO DRAPE TION
GEE EDEN WHAIT



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JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CIRYL
UMPIO
BONGIB
GANDIL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: TO [] IT [] (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LIMIT GLAND VENDOR SKEWER
Answer: The Romans counted half a dozen rulers from Scandinavia — VIKINGS

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Amman (government) 78111
Civil defense rescue 24391-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 38381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 37111-3
Nightly patrol police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day
for emergency 31111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 65205
Jordan Television 73111
English Section 74222
Fire headquarters 22999
Fire headquarters 22999

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Amman (government) 226-448
Chamber of Commerce 118-339
Electric Power Co. (repari) 223-877
Fire headquarters 1
Information 9099
Municipal water service 113-803

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Al Shih' Art Gallery 228-677
American Centre 462-362
Arab Cultural Centre 333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre 355-681
Break Cultural Centre 333-894
German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre 333-332
French Cultural Centre 339-494
Kabbani Theatre 222-016
National Museum 114-884
Soviet Cultural Centre 225-608
Spanish Cultural Centre 334-883
Geotic Institute 333-797

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Chamber of Commerce 118-339
Electric Power Co. (repari) 223-877
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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



I bet you do sound just like Sinatra — your
talking and splashing probably sounds just like his.

Pope praises Brazil for its racial harmony

CURITIBA, Brazil, July 6 (R) — Pope John Paul II today hailed Brazil's racial harmony and said he hoped the country would make a special effort for its indigenous Indian population.

"Of all the beauties of your country, there is no image of beauty more touching and significant than that of concord, of relaxed happiness, of the sense of authentic fraternity with which the most varied races live together here," the Polish pontiff told a gathering of about 400,000 for an open-air Mass.

He hoped this "profound racial integration which exists among you will be encouraged and will grow."

"I hope that in this fraternity you will not lack a special sense of solidarity with your indigenous brothers," the Pope said.

The white-robed pontiff was

speaking in one of Brazil's most prosperous cities, inhabited almost exclusively by Brazilians of European origin.

Later in the day, the Pope was to fly to Salvador in Brazil's impoverished northeast, which has a large population of blacks and people of mixed race.

There, he will visit a coastal slum to underline his support for the policy of the Brazilian Roman Catholic Church of being the "church of the poor."

In his sermon to a flag-waving, cheering crowd after driving through Curitiba in a motorcade, the Pope praised the way in which this southern region had wel-

comed and absorbed Portuguese, Italians, Ukrainians, Poles, Germans, Japanese, Romanians, Spaniards, Syrians and Lebanese.

"Is there a country in which integration and assimilation of the immigrant is done with as much naturalness?" he asked.

The 60-year-old pontiff, on the seventh day of his 12-day Brazilian tour, was given another hero's welcome despite a chill in the southern hemisphere's winter morning air.

He arrived here last night from Porto Alegre and was given ovation after ovation from an elated crowd in a football stadium where he greeted European ethnic minorities and watched people in national costume dancing polkas and other folk dances.

While in Porto Alegre, the Pope told 20 Argentine mothers he would try to help locate their missing sons.

Thousands of people who were arrested by men identifying themselves as members of the security forces have disappeared in Argentina over the past several years. Most are believed dead.

Turkish city calm after strife

ISTANBUL, July 6 (AP) — An uneasy calm prevailed Sunday in Corum, a central Turkish city torn by sectarian and political strife that left 18 people killed since Friday, official sources reported.

Authorities dispatched troop reinforcements to Corum from the nearby provincial centre of Kayseri in anticipation of further disorders triggered by right-wing extremists, sources said.

The Turkish government held an extraordinary session Saturday night to review security measures in the province, about 250 kilometres northeast of Ankara.

No announcement was made at the end of the emergency meeting.

World News Briefs

TOKYO, July 6 (R) — Former Agriculture Minister Zenko Suzuki today emerged as a strong contender to succeed the late Masayoshi Ohira as Japanese prime minister, ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) sources said. They said former prime minister Takeo Fukuda, a political adversary of Mr. Ohira, was moving towards supporting Mr. Suzuki, who heads the powerful LDP parliamentary faction led by the late Mr. Ohira. Mr. Suzuki, 69, currently LDP executive board chairman and a close friend of another former prime minister, the influential Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, is expected to announce his candidacy for the party presidency, and thus premiership, after Mr. Ohira's memorial service on Wednesday, they said.

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (R) — Film star Raquel Welch married French writer and film producer Andre Weinfeld in Mexico yesterday. Miss Welch's press spokesman said. It was the third marriage for Miss Welch, 39, and Mr. Weinfeld's first. The couple met in Paris two years ago. Miss Welch's mother and two children were present at the wedding. "After my last marriage I said 'never again' but Andre must have sent out the right signals because 'never' did not last forever," she said.

LA SPEZIA, Italy, July 6 (R) — A fire which has ravaged the Italian luxury liner *Leonardo da Vinci* for more than three days appeared today to have almost burned itself out, port authorities said. Firemen cut a hole in the liner's hull yesterday and pumped water into its engine room to prevent the blaze from reaching 1,200 tonnes of fuel oil in its tanks. The 20-year-old liner, listing to starboard and with its superstructure devastated, is now expected to be sent for scrap. It is insured for 6.5 billion lire (\$7.7 million). Informed sources said officials have dismissed the possibility that the fire had started through sabotage.

VOLOS, Greece, July 6 (R) — A strong tremor rocked central Greece today but police said there were no reports of casualties or damage. Athens Observatory said the tremor, which registered 5.1 on the open-ended Richter scale, occurred at 0535 GMT and was felt in the town of Volos and nearby villages.

BANGKOK, July 6 (AP) — Vietnam today accused China of repeatedly shelling several areas on the northern Vietnamese border yesterday, inflicting at least a dozen civilian casualties. The official Radio Hanoi, monitored in Bangkok, claimed the Chinese troops fired more than 150 rounds of mortar and artillery fire into Cao Bang province yesterday.

PARIS, July 6 (AP) — Exiled Soviet mathematician Leonid Plyushch appealed to journalists and athletes going to the Olympic Games in Moscow to put pressure on Soviet authorities to allow his mother and sister to join him in France. "Ancestors are increasing at this very moment," Mr. Plyushch told a French television interviewer tonight, citing the recent arrest of journalist Viatcheslav Chogonov, a member of the Helsinki monitoring group. The mathematician, who has lived in France since 1976, said nobody is being allowed to enter Moscow now, adding: "If the city is well supplied, that means that you can't eat elsewhere (in the Soviet Union)."

SALISBURY, July 6 (R) — A government decision to set a minimum wage for workers has backfired for thousands with wholesale layoffs being reported throughout the country. Officials of the ruling party of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said today that in the Salisbury area alone more than 5,000 workers were sacked because the minimum wage bill came into effect last Tuesday. Worst hit, according to the officials, were domestic servants, whose base wage has been set at \$45 a month.

French neutron bomb may be on agenda

Schmidt-Giscard summit to oil the 'motor of Europe'

BONN, July 6 (R) — The close political and economic partnership between France and West Germany, described on both sides of the Rhine as the

"motor of Europe," will continue the microscope when President Giscard d'Estaing arrives tomorrow on a five-day state

Officials in Bonn and Paris see the president's trip as symbolising the vitality of the Franco-German relationship and the special friendship between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

It will be the first state visit to West Germany by a French leader since General de Gaulle came here in 1962 and President Giscard d'Estaing believes relations between the two countries have enjoyed a boom far beyond anything which could have been imagined at that time.

"Franco-German relations have experienced an expansion and reached a quality which doubtless far exceeds what could have been hoped in 1962," the French leader told the newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* in an interview issued ahead of publication tomorrow.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will visit five German towns in four days in a programme designed to demonstrate the closeness of cooperation between the two states in the areas of defence, culture, technology and industry.

After a first private meeting with Mr. Schmidt tomorrow, the French president will set off to travel the length and breadth of West Germany before returning to Bonn on Thursday for ministerial talks with government leaders.

At Baden-Baden in southern Germany, he will review units of the 50,000 French troops stationed on West German soil, a contribution to West German and European defence which is especially valued in Bonn.

Defence issues are likely to play a significant part in the Bonn talks and the chancellor, who praised France's defence policy in a major parliamentary speech last week, is expected to question Mr. Giscard d'Estaing on French plans to develop the neutron bomb.

Bonn officials have noted statements by sides of the French leader suggesting that the neutron weapon, which Paris will be ready to produce by late 1983, could be used to defend France's immediate neighbours, particularly West Germany.

Mr. Schmidt is said to have been dismayed by President Carter's decision not to produce an American neutron bomb.

Both leaders have held controversial talks with Soviet leaders since Moscow sent troops into Afghanistan last December and they share the view that the West should seek a dialogue with the Kremlin while stating firmly its

objection to the intervention and to the Soviet nuclear ar-

Bonn's reported view of France's lack of consistency before Mr. d'Estaing met President in Warsaw last May appointment at the Ely to boycott this month Olympic games have l up, according to W officials.

Three months to German national el with next year's F identical poll in sight, expects the Bonn talk major initiatives.

Carter-Hua mee expected in Tokyo

TOKYO, July 6 (R) — Foreign leaders beginning in Tokyo amid tight security today to memorial service on Wednesday for the late Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

The gathering of dignitaries from at least 50 countries, including U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, is expected to become the occasion for high-level talks on issues ranging from Indochina to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, foreign ministry sources said. Mr. Carter and Mr. Hua have never met.

Other leaders attending the service for Mr. Ohira, who died last month of a heart attack, will include the prime ministers of Australia, Zaire, Zambia, South Korea and Thailand.

Mr. Carter is expected to arrive on Wednesday with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

The ministry sources said Mr. Hua would probably arrive on Tuesday and stay two days.

The Chinese and American leaders are expected to have a meeting, the sources said, but it is not known whether they will discuss world issues.

After Mr. Carter decided last week to attend the service, Mr. Hua announced his plans, while the Soviet Union said it would be represented only by its Tokyo ambassador, Mr. Dmitry Polyansky.

Moscow's representation will be in marked contrast to Yugoslav President Tito's funeral in Belgrade two months ago when Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev attended while Mr. Carter stayed at home. It reflects the current low ebb in relations between Tokyo and Moscow, the Japanese sources said.

The sources said any talks between Mr. Hua and Mr. Carter were expected to cover the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which both have condemned, and the Indochinese situation, including the recent Vietnamese-led incursion into Thailand.

China supports Kampuchea's Pol Pot regime, Japan and other countries have given it tacit support since it was ousted early last year by Vietnamese-backed

insurgents.

Mr. Jeng Sary, d, minister of the up puchuan regime, is attend the memorial foreign ministry said;

Thai Prime Ministe sulanonda has request with President Car Hua in Tokyo, mint said.

They said General also meet Japanese the chief topic for a would be Indochina.

General Prem has n tion visits to t Kampuchean border incursion into easter two weeks ago.

Last year, China wa border fighting wit which has support for Union.

The ministry sour Hua was expected to with the prime m Australia, Thailand, Zambia.

Japan's acting pri Mr. Masayoshi Ito, w to confer with Mr. (Hua and South Ko Minister Park Choong possibly other leaders

Mr. Ohira died o shortly before his Liba cratic Party won an ow general election victor

Japanese autho mounted a big security to protect the for representatives, and ne police were on duty Tokyo airport.

At least 12,000 pol mobilised on Wednesd Police fear demons rightists, who say China tal threat to Japan Japan to take back t northern Pacific Kuri occupied by the Sov since World War II.

Some form of prot expected from leftists scrap the Japan-U.S. st aty.

Bishops' social activism gets Pope's support in Brazil

By Peter Emsner

BRASILIA, July 6 (AP) — While disavowing a political role for the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II has urged aid to the poor and supported workers' rights during the first week of his pastoral journey throughout Brazil.

In speech after speech, the pontiff has mentioned class inequality in this largest of Roman Catholic nations, where the church has clashed with the military-backed government. Yet he also declared: "A priest is not a social worker" and "class struggle is not the road that leads to social order."

According to the 60-year-old pontiff, political involvement is outside the realm of a religious leader, but the support of human values is basic to the Church's spiritual mission.

Ordaining more than 100 priests at a football stadium in Rio de Janeiro, the Pope charged them to "live among men to share their anguish and hope, to encourage their efforts towards liberation and justice."

The Pope also told young people he understood their "desire to transform radically the structures that strike you as unjust in society. You say with reason that it is impossible to be happy seeing a multitude of your brothers lacking the minimum opportunities for human existence."

In Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest city, he told 200,000 workers in a soccer stadium: "The persistence of injustice... threatens the existence of society from the inside out," especially when there exists a "deep abyss" between a rich minority and a "majority that lives in need and misery."

He also advised Brazil's military-backed President Joao Figueiredo: "The Church does not cease to acknowledge... no society

worthy of its name can prosper without... (values) which aim for a more just society, more aligned with the dignity of every human being."

The Pope's declarations come in a period of economic stress and political uncertainty in Latin America's largest nation.

The government has been unable to control inflation, and some government officials say liberalisation plans may be delayed because opposition forces are attempting to sabotage them.

The liberalisation has led to a resurgence of government criticism and debate in the nation where strict censorship was imposed following a 1964 right-wing coup that brought the present leadership to



Pope John Paul II

President Joao Figueiredo

Debt-ridden Turks hope for a lifeline when creditors meet

By Phil Davison

ANKARA, July 6 — A multi-billion dollar western financial rescue for Turkey moves into its final stage in Paris this week when creditor nations resume talks on postponing yet again the country's most pressing foreign debts.

The western countries have urgent reasons, political, financial and military, to provide assistance on an unprecedented scale to ensure that Turkey, has a stable government and the means to re-establish a viable economy.

Turkish officials are convinced that the minority government of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, through its victory in a parliamentary confidence vote last week, has provided a favourable climate for the Paris meeting.

But financial sources in Paris said the going was likely to be tough and noted that an earlier round of negotiations less than a month ago failed to produce agreement on rolling over about \$2.5 billion in official debts falling due in the next three years.

The problem then was that some creditor nations were unhappy about exceptionally easy

interest and other terms sought by the hard-pressed Turks, whose government and state-guaranteed debts were estimated at over \$15 billion, the sources said.

Turkey's economic ills are much too severe for the country to recover without unstinting foreign help, and if necessary repeated rescheduling of debts.

Inflation is still running at well over 100 per cent. The rate hit 133 per cent in February but monthly figures for May showed a big improvement.

Foreign debts are imposing a crushing burden on the balance of payments. The deficit for 1980 is forecast at \$4.5 billion at least, partly because of \$7.5 billion of imports to try to get production moving at home.

The Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), reported last year that Turkey suffered from an acute lack of foreign exchange to pay for oil, raw materials, spare parts or even packaging.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), said last month Turkey's economic situation became "progressively more critical" in 1979. The IMF noted that more than four million people were out of work, the oil import bill had soared to nearly \$330 million a month and Turkey faced annual foreign debt interest payments of \$900 million it could not meet.

Economic hardship is accompanied by political violence. An

average of eight people a day have died in street killings or bombings by right and left-wing extremists so far this year, nearly twice as many as last year.

"Talk of the 'sick man of Europe' is garbage. Problems are serious but not beyond the capacity of the Turks to overcome them."

The opposition no-confidence vote last Wednesday cited what it called the government's failure to solve the country's economic problems and halt lawlessness.

The Demirel government has committed Turkey even more firmly to the West by allowing continuation of NATO bases for at least five years.

A U.S. State Department official in Washington gave this evaluation of the current situation: "Political violence is endemic and will be with Turkey for a long time. But the Turks are coping, and it does not yet threaten the country's stability. We do not think Turkey is on the road to incipient civil war."

The U.S. official took an

equally optimistic view of the economic outlook: "Talk of the 'sick man of Europe' is garbage. Problems are serious but not beyond the capacity of the Turks to overcome them."

In Washington, at NATO headquarters in Brussels, and in Paris and other western capitals there is unreserved acceptance that the West cannot afford to let Turkey slide into economic chaos.

If anybody needed reminding, the strategic importance of Turkey on NATO's southeastern flank was underlined both by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the Iranian revolution.

NATO commanders consider Turkey's border with the Soviet Union to be one of the western alliance's most vulnerable sectors. Turkey also controls the vital straits — the Bosphorus, the Marmara Sea and the Dardanelles — which are the Soviet Navy's only outlet to the Mediterranean.

The Turkish Army is strong in manpower and fighting reputation, at 470,000 the biggest in NATO after the U.S., but short of modern equipment. West Germany and the United States are pumping in military aid to correct deficiencies, particularly in strike aircraft and armour.

The military itself appears to be strongly committed to NATO. Turkish officers and their western colleagues based in Ankara scoff at the suggestion that the country

could be the soft underbelly of the NATO alliance.

One western military attaché said: "The Turkish Army is one of the toughest and best-disciplined in the world. Its weakness is outdated equipment."

U.S. administration officials in Washington said they saw no reason for the Turkish military to want to step into politics unless civilian rulers were seen as incapable of dealing with the country's political, social and economic problems, and that eventually was a long way off.

"This is not a banana republic. The military wants nothing to do with politics," one U.S. official said.

Western government and finan-

Washington is confident the Turkish military won't step into politics. 'This is not a banana republic,' one official said.

cial institutions have already directed enormous sums in grants and loans on preferential terms to Turkey.

In April, the 24-nation

OECD pledged \$1.16 billion in aid.

The IMF last month made available \$1.6 billion, the biggest loan ever granted to a country with as low a quota in the fund as Turkey, on a three-year, standby basis.

The European Common Market has just completed a five-year aid package worth \$945 million, part of an accord reviving Turkey's association with the Community.

The World Bank is providing \$600 million in project and programme aid this year, and Saudi Arabia has promised \$250 million.

All this will be capped in Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday this week by the continued negotiations on rescheduling official debts.

Apart from Turkey's need for more time to pay, the outcome was important because commercial banks that have lent money to Turkey will be watching to see how indulgent governments are prepared to be before deciding their own attitude.

Mr. Turgut Ozal, the Turkish official responsible for coordinating economic policy, said in London recently that he wants the commercial banks to ease terms under which they rescheduled \$2.9 billion of debt last year.

Prime Minister Demirel believes his parliamentary victory

last week will provide that extra international confidence needed to crown the Paris talks with success, sources close to Mr. Demirel said.

Demirel's stress on market prices has been called 'the most radical shift in Turkish economic policy for decades.'

In January, the Demirel government announced an economic programme that placed greater reliance on market prices and attempted to reduce direct government intervention. An editorial in the *London Financial Times* described it as "the most radical shift in Turkish economic policy for decades".

The government is concentrating on importing enough raw materials to get factories and refineries back to full production. They were running on average at one third capacity last year, but are now reported to be up to at least two-thirds.

For all Turkey's internal problems and the growing instability in

what western strategists "crescent of crisis" of key is a part, western are convinced that T weather the storms.

The Turks have been inclined towards the We East since Mustafa Ataturk founded the more than half a cen made it a secular state duced Roman script.

But the Turks are p most nationalistic peo world and highly suspi tually any outsider, p their arch-enemy, Gre It is this nationalism made the Turkish peo with very little com economic hardships of d years.

The Demirel govern it can count on sustaine aid for several more year country turns the corner officials believe there indication that with pol bility Turkey could beco the strongest nations in th

One diplomat in the capital said: "The West n on Turkey the way you look on an individual Tu help him, he is your-frie If you cross him, he v forget."

REUTERS